The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 15, NO. 13. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925. WHOLE NO. 740.

## MEXICAN PLOTTERS EXPOSED BY LABOR

Miami, Ariz., June 13.—Trade unionists in this vicinity have issued a warning against a group of Mexicans who are attempting to foment rebellion against President Calles and the Mexican government.

The reactionaries, it is stated, are backing de la Huerta, who has been repudiated by the Mexican people. The plotters are using Phoenix as the base of their operations.

"The Mexican people," the trade unionists declare, "are the ones to settle their affairs in their own way consistent with the observance of rights of nationals of other country-s residing in Mexico or having interests there, where these rights are not in conflict with the legitimate aspirations of the Mexican people.

"As the present government has proved its desire to work for the best interests of all, we assure them of our hearty support and co-operation when necessary to attain these ends."

## PATRIOTISM FOR PEACE

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

One of the war penalties which is carrying a frightfully heavy toll upon our people is the misleading identification of patriotism only with war service. It would be most base ingratitude to belittle the sacrifice and the service of those who defended our flag in time of national peril, but our reverent appreciation of war service ought not to blind us to the infinitely more potential possibilities of the patriotism that seeks to promote peace as between the citizens of our nation and in the relations of our nation to all others.

Patriotism that expresses the highest love of country will seek opportunities for continuous service in steadily lifting social and moral standards as well as the industrial arts. It will be more concerned with developing creative ability than in piling up possessions. If we would be patriots for peace, we must concern ourselves primarily with the development of the standards of international morality and the agencies for maintaining such standards.

Nor need we fear that zeal for constructive peace will result in moral flabbiness or supine non-resistance. It requires at least as much moral courage to counter the organized opposition of professional patriots as does military service cheered by the plaudits of a grateful nation.

There is a terrible need for patriotism for peace at this particular time. Reaction is in the saddle in many countries. Our military experts anxiously point out conditions of national insecurity. It is so easy to fall into the habit of exaggerating dangers until one's constructive ability is paralyzed.

It is clearly necessary to change our focus on patriotic service and to allocate more properly distinction and esteem for service for national and international peace. Standing at the beginning of a new period, we are privileged to have a part in directing the development of higher political and social standards discernible now only in the promise of the spirit

Happy will be the warrior who enlists under the banner to make America first in peace.

## RAIL LABOR BOARD WRECKED BY COURT

Washington, June 13.—The railroad labor board has lost its fight to compel workers to appear before it in wage disputes. The board has attempted to interfere in a wage movement that western transportation employes were attempting to negotiate with carriers in that section. The railroad labor board ordered the workers' representatives to appear before it. They refused, and the board asked Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued Daugherty's injunction, for an order compelling the employes to obey its command. As was expected, Judge Wilkerson signed the order, which was immediately appealed to the United States supreme court.

In a unanimous opinion the court reversed the Wilkerson order and the railroad board has received its hardest blow in a campaign to make its rulings compulsory on the workers.

"The interstate commerce commission, which, throughout 38 years has dealt in many different ways with most of the railroads of the United States, has never exercised or asserted, or sought to secure for itself, such broad powers," said Justice Brandeis, who delivered the opinion of the court.

## Anti-Trust Law Made Harmless; High Court Pulls Last "Tooth"

Washington, June 13.—Judging from the joy expressed in business circles over the supreme court's recent decision in the maple floor and furnace cases, nothing is left of the Sherman anti-trust act but the title.

The two cases involved the legality of so-called "open price" associations, or the right of business men to exchange price lists and other trade information. Opponents of these associations hold that they destroy competition and standardize prices. Defenders insist that they check overproduction, stabilize industry, and check wasteful methods. In upholding these associations, the supreme court refused to apply free uniformity as an evidence of an unlawful restraint of commerce. Hereafter, there must be a clearly defined purpose to increase prices or limit production before the anti-trust law is violated. The court takes the position that it is illegal for business men to combine for these purposes, but it is not illegal if they unwittingly increase prices or limit production as a result of information they have received through their voluntary understand that.

In arriving at this conclusion, however, the court was not unanimous. Chief Justice Taft and Associate Justices Sanford and McReynolds dissented. The latter declared that "ordinary knowledge of human nature and of the impelling force of greed should permit no serious doubt concerning the ultimate outcome of the arrangements."

The decision practically leaves the anti-trust law toothless, as far as business is concerned. The supreme court has said that congress has declined to do. The act has repeatedly been declared uneconomic, but congress has refused to act.

The first effective blow the supreme court dealt the law was in the Standard oil and tobacco trust cases, when the court, several years ago, ruled that the anti-trust act should be construed in the light of reason.

This was followed by the court's refusal to dissolve the steel trust, five years ago. In that case the court considered the effect its decision would have on business, and made the unanimous statement that if the United States steel corporation were dissolved it might result in "a material disturbance" and "serious detriment to the foreign trade."

## TRADE UNION FACTS MUST BE PUBLISHED

Washington, June 13.—The success of labor's organizing and union label publicity campaign depends upon the understanding with which we go about our work, said President Green, writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"To make a convincing appeal for the union label, we must show that the label represents human aspirations," the trade unionist said.

"To make a compelling appeal to fellow workers to join the trade union movement, we must be able to tell what the trade union is, how it functions, what it accomplishes and its opportunities.

"It is not enough to indicate only the material benefits of the trade unions, for men do not live by bread alone. We must be able to show what trade unionism has done to achieve equality of opportunity, liberty, justice and the other fundamental human aspirations necessary for a satisfying life. We must be prepared to show what the trade union has done and can do in promoting social welfare and lifting the practices and customs of common life.

"In a very practical and real sense we who work as organizers for the American trade union movement are crusaders for a better organization of industry and for higher standards of social welfare. The hazards and adventures we must overcome today are essentially the same as those with which pioneer labor officials had to cope.

"Organizers of the past decades answered the call to emotional appeals for human justice. Because they were successful to a very definite extent, the organizers of today must be more specific in their proposals and in their presentation of the work and the functions of the American trade union movement."

## U. S. OFFICIAL WOULD SMASH CONSTITUTION

In an address on law enforcement before the Georgia state bar association, United States District Attorney Buckner of New York favored trying offenders in federal courts "without indictment and without a jury."

A few years ago this statement would arouse a storm of protest. The changed sentiment can be traced to usurpation by labor injunction judges who deny rights that the New York district attorney would deny to others.

The constitution guarantees that an accused shall be accorded a trial by jury, shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and shall be confronted with the witnesses against him.

These guarantees have been abolished by injunction judges. They write their own law and then demand that their victims prove these one-man laws have not been violated.

This overthrow of government by law is so generally accepted that no protests are heard when a federal district attorney, sworn to uphold the constitution, publicly favors its annulment.

The organized workers point to history to sustain their claim that usurpers seize power, and extend same, whenever a people fail to defend their rights.

The Buckner suggestion is a historic and logical extension of the tyranny now applied to workers.

## CRIMINAL ANARCHY ACT UPHELD BY HIGH COURT

Washington, June 13.—The United States supreme court today upheld New York state's criminal anarchy act. The court confirmed the conviction under it of Benjamin Gitlow, a communist, who was sentenced in 1920 to serve five to ten years in prison for advocating the overthrow of the government.

The court divided, 7 to 2, Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissenting. In the majority opinion Associate Justice Sanford said that the right of the state to punish those who abuse the constitutional freedom of speech is not open to question. The statute did not penalize the utterance of abstract doctrine, Justice Sanford said, but what it does prohibit is language advocating, teaching or advising the overthrow of organized government by unlawful means.

"The means advocated for bringing about the destruction of organized parliamentary government necessarily imply the use of force and violence, and in their essential nature are inherently unlawful in a constitutional government of law and order," Justice Sanford said.

The effect of the decision, it is believed, will be to strengthen anti-communist laws that rejected the theory that abstract rights of free speech permit attack on government.

### HEART DISEASE GAINS

Louisville, Ky., June 13.—Heart disease has displaced tuberculosis as the great destroyer of human life, according to Dr. J. Alfred Hutchinson, medical director of an eastern life insurance company, in an address to the Rotary club.

"Recently compiled tables," Dr. Patton said, "show that a child of 10 years is three times more likely to die prematurely from heart disease than from tuberculosis, and this disparity increases with age."

## ACTORS' BACK SALARY COLLECTED BY EQUITY

New York, June 13.—The Actors' Equity association has collected more than $90,000 due actors for back salaries the last year, according to a statement made at Equity's annual meeting.

A motion to reduce dues was defeated and a resolution was adopted providing for a more militant attitude to obtain for Equity members in the movies the benefits of a standard contract. The Equity is now affiliated with the A. F. of L. Their roster includes John Emerson, George Arliss, Ethel Barrymore, Robert Strange, Laurette Taylor, Fritz Williams, Peggy Wood and other leading actors and actresses.

## TOO MANY MORTGAGES MAY BRING DISASTER

Cleveland, June 13.—Excessive valuation of buildings for mortgage purposes threaten financial disaster to the holders of these mortgages and also threaten the financial security of the nation, said Lee Thompson Smith, president of the national association of building owners and managers, at their convention in this city.

"Loans are being made," President Smith said, "in excess of a proper percentage of the sound value of the properties and in excess of the entire cost of the land and building."

President Smith's statement is in line with a report made last year by the United States senate committee which showed that three, four and five mortgages are placed on Washington buildings and apartments. To secure interest on these mortgages, rents are increased to a prohibitive figure. In their defense the speculators blame "high wages."

## PAINTERS POISONED BY SPRAY MACHINE

Cleveland, June 13.—In a spirited statement to the public, organized painters defend their opposition to paint-spraying machines. These workers are charged with opposing labor-saving machinery, and the claim is made that the machine does the labor of four men.

The painters reply that when clean work is demanded they can successfully compete with these "air guns."

"The fact that our members use this spraying machine with colors or other materials of a non-poisonous nature is sufficient proof that we are not attempting to block progress," the painters say.

"In a study of the spray gun in operation conducted by Dr. Dawson of the University of Toronto, it was found that when the gun was in operation a mist could usually be seen 10 feet or more to the side of the operator. Plates exposed for half an hour during the operation showed that lead was deposited 11 feet to the right of the operator and three feet behind him. Shoes and clothes of the operator showed a fine coating of lead and the edges of the nostrils were coated with paint.

"The numerous poisons a painter works with can be taken into the system either by inhalation or absorption and require very little to cause serious illness. Experiments have shown that the breathing of 1-30th of a grain of lead per day is the limit which a normal person can inhale without symptoms of poisoning. Benzole is very poisonous, it requiring a very small amount to kill a man. Two to three parts of benzole to 10,000 parts of air, breathed for a few hours, is sufficient to cause loss of consciousness. The other poisons used in the trade are just as deadly. Turpentine causes paralysis and disease of the heart and kidneys. Lead affects every part of the body, causing, in many instances, complete paralysis and insanity.

## 10-HOUR DAY ENFORCED ON NON-UNION WORKERS

Klamath Falls, Ore., June 13.—Following the defeat of organized timber workers, employers in this section have established the 10-hour day. To lessen opposition they are paying time and one-half for the last two hours, but it is declared that the surplus of workers will make it easy to abandon the extra time in the near future.

Outside of Everett, where these workers have been organized, the timber employes have no protection. They have been herded into a company "union" known as the Loyal Legion of loggers and lumbermen. The president of this "union" is W. C. Ruegnitz, purchasing agent of a Portland lumber company. The board of directors of this "union" held their last meeting in Portland, and the minutes provide interesting reading.

"No action," the minutes state, "was required on resolutions upholding the minimum wage scale as the wage question was not brought up throughout the session."

A 44-hour resolution "did not pass, as no suggestion was made as to how it could be put into effect."

A resolution requesting greater detail in reports of directors' meetings, and that no resolutions be sent to society, with a many-sided-life to live. The worker needs time not only for the enjoyment of the fruits of the energy used during the day's work, but he needs time for recreation and self-improvement as well.

"Home responsibilities also often make heavy demands upon the worker's time after hours. If the time spent of the hour problem must be considered by the person who aims to form any intelligent judgment concerning the length of the working day best suited to modern needs.

"Even if home responsibilities are not heavy, it is not desirable that unremitting and monotonous work should fill all the waking hours of an individual. If a person is to develop normally, to have a sane and wholesome outlook on life, he should have some opportunity for recreation as well as for education and self-improvement."

## FOOD LAW VIOLATED; PEOPLE ARE DRUGGED

Washington, June 13.—Enforcement of the pure food law has been made ineffective by manufacturers of adulterated foodstuffs, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry.

In a conference with the secretary of President Coolidge, Dr. Wiley declared that the law has been paralyzed by a series of executive orders issued by various secretaries of agriculture.

The law is inoperative, Dr. Wiley said, because most of the preservatives and adulterating materials—such as benzoate of soda, alum, tioxide, sulphite and bleached flour—entering into preparing ready-to-serve foods. He urged that the president investigate his charges.

Dr. Wiley was chief of the bureau of chemistry when the pure food act was passed in 1906. His office holding was marked by continuous controversy with food manufacturers.

## DROWSY DAWES CALLED "HYSTERICAL WOMAN"

Washington, June 13.—Things have been breaking badly for Vice President Dawes since his arrival in the nation's capital. Now he is called a "hysterical woman."

As head of the "Minute Men" he was pictured as a two-fisted, eat-'em-alive fighter. This press agent picture was shattered, however, when he took an afternoon nap in his hotel and the photographers caught him napping. The senate to secure indorsement of Charles B. Warren as attorney general. The vote was a tie. If Dawes were in the senate, performing his duty, Warren would win.

Washington is laughing over Dawes' costly snooze. The "Minute Men's" chief has had equally poor success in his campaign to amend the senate rules. Immediately on taking the oath of office, he bounded into the limelight with a demand that the senate rules be changed. This is "old stuff" to senators, several of whom have actually laughed at the new vice president continued his table-pounding tale. Undaunted at his failure to awe the senate, he carried his fight to the country, but opposition increased.

It is whispered that Dawes did not inform administration leaders of his plan, and this force, first elient, now openly opposes him. Senator Butler is quoted in the public press that he does not believe changes in the senate rules will feature the next campaign. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, another administration senator, has been making speeches against the Dawes plan, and Senator Wadsworth, also prominent in administration councils, has declared that the Dawes plan would result in a flood tide of new laws that could be rushed through the senate without consideration.

Senator King of Utah, a leading member of the minority party, heaves the final brick at the heroic "Minute man," who is declared to be a "hysterical woman."

## CONVICT MINE SYSTEM SHAMES SOUTHERN STATE

Birmingham, Ala., June 13.—Trade unionists are demanding that the shameful convict labor system in the state be ended, and that prisoners build badly-needed roads.

As a result of long agitation the system of leasing convicts to private corporations was abandoned, but the state continues this practice. The protestors declare that there is no difference between employing convicts in a state-controlled mine and a private-owned mine. This calling, dangerous to skilled miners, is doubly dangerous to the convicts who have had no previous experience.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS UNITE

Marshfield, Ore., June 13.—Laundry workers at this place and at Coos Bay have organized. Every eligible person is included in the new union.

## NEGRO UNIONISTS DEFEND A. F. OF L.

Springfield, Ill., June 13.—Representatives of negro trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have petitioned negro representatives in the state legislature to support the pending anti-injunction bill.

The negro unionists issued this appeal to check an attempt of friends of the injunction to divide the organized workers on racial lines.

"An examination of the records of the American Federation of Labor will show that it has always stood for justice to the negro workers," the colored unionists say.

"Plessy understand that, as thoughtful members of our race, conscious of its needs and problems, we are not assuming to take the position that prejudice and discrimination do not exist. But we insist that the way to remedy that condition, wherever it does exist, is not by arousing additional antagonism but by taking a stand which would be injurious to our white brothers, but, rather, while insisting upon justice for the members of our own race, we also insist upon justice for all others.

"If it be true that, as members of the Illinois state legislature, you have opposed labor legislation because of discrimination which has come to your attention, we earnestly beg you to reconsider your attitude, so that while you continue to insist upon equality in the industrial field, you will at the same time do your utmost to promote legislation favorable to the working people of your state, and that you will thus help to minimize such racial prejudices and misunderstandings as now exist.

"Shall it be said, when the general assembly adjourns a few weeks hence, that the injunction-limitation bill was signed to promote the freedom which we all crave, was defeated because the negro representatives in the law-making body voted against it? We hope not. We believe not."

## EASTERN TRUCK FARMS HIRE YOUNG CHILDREN

Trenton, N. J., June 13.—Child employment on south Jersey truck farms in violation of law and persistent violation of the child labor laws by Philadelphia agencies is reported by Russell J. Eldridge, state director of employment. Many of the employers who deal with agents are from Philadelphia, and most of the children are from Philadelphia, Eldridge declares, the age of 10 formed 10 per cent of the total.

"No child found working possessed an age or schooling certificate," the state official said. "As to work hours and pay, I found that the new child resident continued his table-pounding tale. Undaunted at his failure to awe the senate, he carried his fight to the country, but opposition increased.

"Many cases the houses provided were inferior to even tenement standards with regard to ventilation, fire safeguarding, water, toilet and cooking facilities, sanitation and hygiene."

Most of the local schools, it was reported, have made no effort to bring the children into the schools, and some have a disinclination to accommodate out-of-town children.

## OPPOSE COMPETITION; STANDARD STARTS SUIT

Lincoln, Neb., June 13.—The Standard oil company has started court action against municipal competition. By the terms of the people empowered the common council to sell gasoline and oil at cost, plus the expense of selling.

Standard oil attorneys declare this change in the city charter is illegal, and that a popular vote should be set aside, as it conflicts with the action of the legislature, years ago, which gave the right to frame its own charter "for the government of the people."

The attorneys maintain that the charter amendment providing for municipal oil stations is void for the reason that the selling of oil is no part of "government."

Recently the Nebraska supreme court held the state gasoline filling stations out of business on the ground that there is no authority to use state funds for that purpose.

### WARNING OF IMPOSTER

Washington, June 12.—John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. union label trades department, has issued a warning against Louis F. Stearns, who is borrowing money on the claim that he represents the department. This man, Secretary Manning says, has never been connected with the department.

## TAX-REDUCING CAMPS LINE UP FOR CONTEST

Washington, June 13.—This torrid June weather has not abated the tax-reduction contest between two camps that are headed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Senator Couzens. The feeling has been intensified since the former charged the Michigan lawmaker with evading $10,000,000 income taxes. This charge was made when the senate investigating committee, headed by Senator Couzens, struck "pay dirt" in its probe, and is now in possession of evidence for presentation to the senate next winter. It is claimed that the evidence will show that the government has lost millions of dollars through inefficiency.

Secretary Mellon insists that a reduction in taxes on high incomes is the first revenue change that congress should make.

Senator Couzens holds that the first change should affect small taxpayers, and that so-called nuisance taxes should be abolished. He says all incomes under $5,000 should be exempted as the cost of collecting is greater than the amount received.

Replying to the well-worn claim that "Everybody should contribute to the support of the federal government," Senator Couzens points out that there are more than 30,000,000 wage earners who pay no income tax.

Large corporations are especially interested in the Mellon plan, as a reduction will permit them to retain a fusion of huge surpluses in corporation treasuries without being compelled to hand over to the government their profits to Uncle Sam, as the present law provides.

## SALMON LAW IGNORED; MAY DESTROY INDUSTRY

Seattle, June 13.—Alaska fishing corporations are violating a law recently passed by congress to protect the salmon, according to Ole Thompson, member of the carpenters' union, who has returned from the northern waters.

This legislation was opposed by the canneries. It was proven that they were using small nets and were fishing out of season. Alaskan citizens insisted that if these conditions continue the salmon industry will be destroyed.

The new law reduces the fishing season, but Mr. Thompson says the canneries are more rapacious than ever. They have built a record number of traps and are catching more salmon in one week than they formerly did in three or four months.

Not satisfied with doubling the capacity of their canneries, the corporations have moved their traps nearer the shore. Instead of closing their traps on Sundays, according to law, they operate seven days a week.

"Labor conditions are terrible in Ketchikan and Juneau," Mr. Thompson said. "Chinese and Japanese are employed in the canneries, to the exclusion of whites."

### BARDO QUITS NEW HAVEN

New Haven, Conn., June 12.—Clinton L. Bardo, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has resigned because of differences, it is said, with President Pearson over the latter's labor policies. Bardo recently led the fight against striking shop men on that railroad.

### NO LABOR SHORTAGE

Portland, Ore., June 13.—The state department of labor reports an excess of labor in practically every city and town in Oregon.

## AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

## WORKERS CAN'T STRIKE, SAITH LORDLY COURT

Chicago, June 13.—The federal circuit court of appeals has affirmed an injunction restraining union electrical workers from striking to force them to work when non-union electrical workers are employed.

The injunction was issued against the unionists by District Federal Judge Wilkerson, who signed the Daugherty injunction against railroad shop men. Judge Wilkerson upheld the plea of the Western Union telegraph company, which objected to trade unionists walking off the job when its non-unionists appeared.

On appeal to the court of appeals, the union insisted that the injunction imposed involuntary servitude upon workers in violation of the constitution by compelling them to work against their wishes.

The court of appeals did not accept this view but proceeded to inform unionists under what conditions they may suspend work.

The electrical workers have no right to strike, said the learned court, because differences in working conditions were not involved, and the only purpose was "to injure and annoy the appellee for the reason that the appellee employed non-union men."

The court overlooked the fact that the employment of non-unionists has a direct bearing on wages and working conditions.

The Western Union telegraph company knows why it employs non-unionists. The court refuses to recognize this fact, but insists that the electrical workers suspended work merely to "annoy" the company.

### BOOKBINDERS ORGANIZE

Augusta, Ga., June 13.—Bookbinders in this city have perfected a temporary organization and applied to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders for a charter.

### LINE MEN RAISE WAGES

Detroit, June 13.—A wage increase of 6 cents an hour has been secured by organized electrical workers employed by the Edison company. The new rate is $1.12 an hour.

## EVERY WORK DAY REDUCTION BRINGS EMPLOYERS' OLD CRY

Washington, June 13.—Every reduction in the work day has caused employers to cry out that industry is being ruined, says the United States women's bureau, in a study on women's hours in industry.

The employers have talked of the proportionate curtailment of output which would bankrupt the industry and in so doing would react to the injury of the worker himself.

"There were economists in England in the nineteenth century who went even so far as to propound the theory that the profits of all industry were derived entirely from the last hour's work," the report states. "While no one attempts to argue from such tenants at present, there are still those—fortunately only a minority—who insist that industry can not stand the introduction of the eight-hour day of five-and-a-half-day week.

"Monotony of work has increased with subdivision in industry and the loss of craftsmanship. But improvement has been more or less inevitable. Scientific study has indicated that what could be classed as light work may become, where continuously repeated, more damaging physiologically than heavier work which affords some opportunity for variety.

"The noise of machinery is a constant accompaniment to the worker in the factory day, and adds to its strain. Constant noise definitely increases the effort of attention, and thus adds to fatigue.

"Speed, complexity, monotony and noise seem to be necessarily associated with our modern industrial life. Since these causes of strain are with us to stay, the problem becomes one of planning work schedules and other conditions of work so as to reduce the amount of fatigue and to allow more time for renewing strength between periods of work.

"The worker is not merely a unit in production—he is an individual in society, with a many-sided life to live. The worker needs time not only for the enjoyment of the fruits of the energy used during the day's work, but he needs time for recreation and self-improvement as well.

"Home responsibilities also often make heavy demands upon the worker's time after hours. If the time spent of the hour problem must be considered by the person who aims to form any intelligent judgment concerning the length of the working day best suited to modern needs.

"Even if home responsibilities are not heavy, it is not desirable that unremitting and monotonous work should fill all the waking hours of an individual. If a person is to develop normally, to have a sane and wholesome outlook on life, he should have some opportunity for recreation as well as for education and self-improvement."

## POLICE REJECT BONUS; ASK STRAIGHT WAGES

Alexandria, Va., June 13.—Following a unanimous request by every policeman in this city, the common council discontinued the payment of bonuses to police and increased their raised wages $10 and $15 a month. The bonus applied to violators of the prohibition law. This piecework system is distasteful to the police.

### MILWAUKEE DISPUTE ENDS

Cincinnati, June 12.—The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers announce an adjustment of differences with the Schlitz brewing company. Union shop conditions will prevail.

## Coal Miners Meet Double Attack; Hostile Judiciary Aids Employers

Indianapolis, June 13.—Organized miners are resisting an attack on two fronts—against non-union employers in West Virginia and from union operators who demand that the Jacksonville wage contract be annulled.

In the West Virginia field, opposition has reached the point where workers are enjoined from discussing unionism with the unorganized. The operators have turned their union-smashing campaign into the judiciary.

The miners are offering as stout a resistance to the anti-union movement as they opposed the demand that their wage agreement be rewritten.

The operators' methods are indicated by the injunction passed by a court in Morgan, Pa., who protect against officers of the Pittsburgh coal company "resorting to deceptive practices in an effort to have a general repudiation of the Jacksonville agreement through the issuance of circular letters to their employes in which veiled attacks are being made on the integrity of our international officers."

The miners point out that wage reductions and lower living standards are no solution for an over-developed industry which they are in no way responsible. If wages were cut, the anti-union employer would meet this reduction, the unionists say.

The Jacksonville contract is not "war wages." These rates were recommended by a commission appointed by the president. The miners agree that the mining industry is in bad shape, but insist that it is no remedy to lower the purchasing power of union miners and force them to compete with lower standards of the unorganized.

Textile mill owners in the south refuse to be passed by in their attack on the existing point. This, they find, is no remedy. Now they are openly discussing a country-wide slowing down of production.

A Baltimore newspaper dispatch, June 5, on the coal market, made this significant admission: "Closing down of operations in many union fields has not helped the situation except to curtail production. Output is still in excess of demand."